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# *Catalog and Planters Guide*



The Original  
"LAKE CITY" ELM

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**THE LAKE CITY NURSERIES, INC.**  
LAKE CITY, MINNESOTA

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# A Guide

In submitting this pamphlet to the public, we do not have in mind what is generally understood by a catalog. In nearly every horticultural catalog, you will find an attempt made to illustrate the varieties by the use of colored or one-tone cuts. Obviously, it would be impossible to supply a catalog that would illustrate every item, nor are we absolutely convinced that the average illustration supplies the reader with a true picture of the plant, so then, rather than to attempt to supply a modicum of illustrations that would tell only part of the story and be of little help to the reader, we prefer frankly to submit this without illustration of any kind and have attempted, instead, a word picture of each variety.

The planting of ornamental trees and shrubs is, of course, a desire to express a personal idea by the planter, and we hope that this little booklet may serve as a guide in selecting the material. When it comes to the list of fruit trees, we have attempted to use our experience in the selection of varieties that have proved their worth in this particular territory that is served by us. When we make a recommendation, it is with a personal pledge of our sincerity and is based upon our experience and knowledge of the variety.

We make no substitution unless specifically permitted by the customer and our business is operated on the assumption that all our customers are honest and consequently right.

We are human and we err. In that respect we claim no superiority, but you will find us always willing and glad to endeavor to correct our errors and to satisfy you as far as it may be within our power to do so. We are in the business to make a fair living for ourselves and those associated with us, and we like to make that living in a manner which can be reconciled with the Golden Rule.

THE LAKE CITY NURSERIES, INC.  
Lake City, Minnesota.

# Ornamental Shrubs

## ALMOND — *Amygdalus*

Early spring flowers are very showy. Especially valuable because of its earliness. Height 5 feet.

**Double Pink.** Small double pink flowers in May.

**Double White.** White flowers borne in abundance in May.

**Siberian.** Single red flowers. Very showy.

## AMALANCHIER — Juneberry

**Canadensis** (Downy Shadblow). Dense racemes of pure white flowers in May followed by edible maroon-purple fruit. Blooms profusely. Height 10 to 15 feet.

## AMORPHA — Indigo Bush

**Fruticosa.** Bears heavy clusters of deep purple flowers in June. Height 8 to 10 feet.

## ARONIA — Chokeberry

**Arbutifolia.** Height 6 to 8 feet. Pinkish-white flowers in April and May. Red fruit and foliage in autumn.

## BARBERRY — *Berberis*

**Thunbergi** (Japanese Barberry). Valuable for low hedge or grouping. Ultimate height 5 feet. Foliage in spring bright green changing to brilliant crimson in fall.

**Thunbergi Atropurpurea** (Red Leaved Barberry). Foliage rich bronzy red all summer. Height 5 feet. Does best in sunny location.

**Thunbergi Thornless.** Height 5 feet. A selected seedling which, as name implies, is practically free from thorns. Grows more compact than the Thunbergi, and maintains its green color until winter. Our own introduction.

**Thunbergi Upright.** Height 5 feet. A seedling of the Columnberry, retaining much of its upright growth and its splendid fall coloring. It is particularly adapted to hedges and for trimmed, individual specimens.

## BEAUTY BUSH — *Kolkwitzia*

**Amabilis.** Height 6 feet. Beautiful ornamental shrub somewhat similar to Weigela, blush-pink on archy, spray-like branches. One of the finest new shrubs offered.

## BUDDLEIA — Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac

Height 5 feet. Fast grower. Lovely blooms on spikes appearing in July, radiating a delightful perfume with glowing tints of the Lilac.

**Charming.** New shrub bearing flowers throughout the summer and autumn. Long sprays covered with lovely lavender-pink blooms.

**Hartwegi.** Lavender pink.

**Ile de France.** Reddish purple.

### CARAGANA — Siberian Pea Tree

**Arborescens.** Height 14 feet. Shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May. Valuable for snow and wind-break.

**Frutex.** Height 5 feet. Dwarf, globe shaped, dark foliaged Caragana of unusual beauty. Its formal growth makes it of particular value.

**Lorbergi.** Height 5 feet. A new, very fine foliaged shrub of medium height. A really beautiful shrub and one which should be planted more than it is. Yellow flowers in May.

**Pendula.** Height 8 feet. A weeping Caragana on a 5 foot standard. Quite a novelty. Blooms in May.

**Pygmea.** Height 3 feet. Dwarf, fine foliaged shrub, particularly adapted to low-growing hedges. Yellow flowers in May.

### CEPHALANTHUS — Button Bush

**Occidentalis.** Height 6 feet. Hardy, coarse foliaged shrub. Its button-like flowers and subsequent seed pods made it quite an interesting and attractive shrub.

### CORNUS — Dogwood

**Alba Siberica** (Coral Dogwood). Height 6 to 8 feet. Hardy, vigorous, upright shrub producing small white flowers April-May. Porcelain blue fruit. Bright red bark in winter.

**Baileyi.** Height 6 to 8 feet. One of the best red twigged Dogwoods. Slender branches.

**Elegantissima** (Silverblotch Dogwood, Variegated). Height 6 to 8 feet. Silver variegated leaves, bright red bark. Very attractive.

**Golden Twig** (*Stolonifera lutea*). Height 8 to 10 feet. Distinct yellow bark. Beautiful for winter effect.

**Paniculata** (Gray Dogwood). Height 10 to 12 feet. Native of Minnesota. White flowers in May followed by white fruit.

**Sanguinea** (Bloodtwig Dogwood). Height 10 to 12 feet. Beautiful glossy red branches, greenish white blossoms May and June.

**Stolonifera** (Red Osier). Height 15 to 20 feet. Dark wine-colored branches. Dull white flowers May and June. White berries.

### COTONEASTER

**Acutifolia.** Height 6 to 8 feet. Robust shrub with slender spreading branches, minute pinkish flowers, followed by black fruit. Its leathery, shiny foliage makes it a beautiful hedge as well as an individual ornamental plant for the garden. Colors well in the fall.

**Divaricata.** Height 4 to 6 feet. Differs in main from *Acutifolia* by its red berries.

**Intergerrima** (European Cotoneaster). Height 4 to 6 feet. Conspicuous red berries, beautiful fall coloring. One of the best new shrubs.

### ELAEAGNUS

**Argentea** (Silverberry). Height 5 feet. A dwarf shrub with beautiful silver foliage. Very attractive.

**Angustifolia** (Russian Olive). Height 20 to 25 feet. Attractive, silver-gray leaves, white berries. Valuable for hedges and windbreak.

### ELDER — *Sambucus*

**Common Black Elder.** Height 8 to 10 feet. Hardy, native, white fragrant flowers June-July. Black berries.

**Cut Leaf American.** Height 8 to 10 feet. Dark green, fern-like leaves, finely cut. A beautiful shrub. White flowers May-June.

**Golden** (*Canadensis aurea*). Height 10 to 12 feet. Hardy, rapid grower. Yellow foliage. Very showy.

### EUONYMUS — Burning Bush

**Alatus**, Winged Euonymus (Japanese Spindle Tree). Height 6 to 8 feet. Yellow flowers May-June. Interesting corky bark. Leaves turn a brilliant crimson in autumn.

**Atropurpureus** (Wahoo). Height 10 to 15 feet. Native hardy shrub or small tree. Scarlet berries. Colored foliage in autumn.

**European** (Burning Bush). Height 8 to 10 feet. Dark green foliage, yellow and scarlet fruit in autumn.

**Yedoensis.** Height 12 to 15 feet. Large shrub. Masses of pink and orange four-lobed fruit.

### FORSYTHIA

**Fortunei** (Fortune's Golden Bell). Height 5 to 8 feet. A spreading bush. Quantities of yellow blossoms in April before leaves.

**Suspensa** (Weeping Forsythia). Height 5 to 6 feet. Profuse yellow flowers in April. Drooping in habit. Makes a very attractive foundation shrub.

### HONEYSUCKLE — *Lonicera* (Bush Form)

**Korolkowi Floribunda** (Blue Leaf Honeysuckle). Height 8 to 10 feet. Attractive blue foliage, white flowers.

**Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle** (Morrowi). Height 6 to 8 feet. A Japanese shrub. Pure white flowers which turn to yellow tone in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright red berries remaining on bush until winter. Very hardy. Splendid for dry locations.

**Tartarian.** Height 8 to 10 feet. Upright shrub. Small fragrant blossoms May and June followed by wealth of ornamental berries which



cover the bush in summer and autumn and usually well into the winter. We offer varieties in white, pink or red flowers.

**Zabeli.** Height 6 to 8 feet. One of the new introductions and perhaps one of the few real red Honeysuckles.

## HYDRANGEA

**Arborescens Grandiflora** (Snow Hill). Height 3 to 6 feet. Beautiful shrub with large white blossoms in July and August. Does well in shade. Requires rich soil and lots of moisture.

**Paniculata Grandiflora** (Peegee). Height 4 to 6 feet. Perhaps the most popular shrub today. Flowers in August, in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches. Blossoms delicate pink, changing to bronze and lasting until autumn. Used quite often for winter bouquets.

**Paniculata Treeform.** Grown in treeform, reaching a height of 6 to 8 feet. Blossoms are the same as on the bush form.

## ILEX

**Verticillata** (Winterberry). Height 5 to 6 feet. Branches upright, light green foliage. Blooms in June. White flowers are followed by bright scarlet berries, remaining on the branches until mid-winter. Thrives in shade.

## LILAC

In discussing Lilacs, we might best arrive at an understanding of them by listing their various classes: the Persian Lilac, the Hungarian Lilac, the Villosa Lilac, the Common Lilac, and the French Grafted Lilac.

### French Lilacs

Perhaps there is no flower that, in sheer beauty, profusion, willingness to grow and bear flowers is equaled by the French Lilacs. These hybrids are called French Lilacs because the first hybrid Lilacs came to us from France. There is a multitude of varieties, and out of this multitude we have picked a few which, in our opinion, are outstanding and which may be called the best. Ultimate height, about 8 feet.

**Alphonse LaValle.** Double. Blue shading to lavender. One of the newest.

**Belle de Nancy.** Double. Light purple, bluish tinge. Late.

**Casimir Perier.** Double white.

**Chas. Joly.** Double. Dark reddish-purple. One of the royalist of the Lilacs.

**Chas. X.** Single. Magnificent clusters, dark reddish-purple flowers. Strong grower. Very popular.

**Congo.** Single. Wine red. If you see it, you will want it.

**Ludwig Spaeth.** Single. Dark red flowers. Another very popular variety.

**Mme. Abel Chatenay.** Double. Pure white. A charming variety.

**Mme. Lemoine.** Double. Large white flowers in immense clusters.

**Marie LeGraye.** Single. White.

**Michael Buchner.** Double. Unusually large panicles of pale lilac colored blossoms.

**Pres. Grevy.** Double. Beautiful pale blue flowers. Large panicles.

**Volcan.** Single. Red.

**Wm. Robinson.** Double. Pinkish red. This is our favorite.

**Common Lilac.** Height 6 to 10 feet. This is the old fashioned Lilac. Single flowers. Too well known to need any further description. Can supply it in two colors, white or purple.

**Josikea** (Hungarian Lilac). Height 18 to 20 feet. A sturdy vigorous shrub with tree-like growth. Shining leaves, bluish purple flowers, blooms very late. A small ornamental tree of unique beauty.

**Persian.** Height 6 to 8 feet. Perhaps one of the most popular Lilacs grown. Fine foliage, small leaves, pale purple flowers and rather loose, broad panicles late in the spring. Comes in two colors, purple or white.

**Villosa.** Height 8 feet. A stout branching shrub with bright green foliage. Flowers borne in panicles, light purple in bud, rosy-white when open. Very fragrant.

**Villosa Hybrids.** A few Villosa hybrids have come to us from Canada and some of them are exceptionally attractive, very valuable. We are able to offer the following:

**Alice.** Very similar to Miranda. Flower panicles not quite as large.

**Isabella.** Probably one of the best of this series.

**Macoun.** Panicles of flowers 18 inches long. Color similar to the other three. Height 4 to 6 feet. Very fine Lilac.

**Miranda.** Height 4 to 6 feet. Panicles of flowers from 10 to 18 inches.

These four Lilacs are very unusual varieties that must be seen to be fully appreciated.

## PHILADELPHUS — Mock Orange

**Bouquet Blanc.** Height 4 to 5 feet. Blooms freely May and June. Fragrant.

**Coronarius** (Sweet Mock Orange). Height 8 to 10 feet. Popular, well known. Fragrant white flowers in May and June.

**Golden** (Aurea). Height 4 to 5 feet. Dwarf, compact form. Yellow foliage, white flowers.

**Grandiflora.** Height 10 to 12 feet. Vigorous, upright grower. Large flowers May and June. Not fragrant.

**Lemoine.** Height 4 to 5 feet. Semi-dwarf. Attractive foliage. Small fragrant white flowers.

**Virginalis.** Height 7 to 8 feet. Beautiful fragrant semi-double

flowers beginning in May and extending well through the summer. The one most popular of all Mock Oranges.

### PHYSOCARPUS — Ninebark

**Goldenleaf Ninebark.** Height 8 to 10 feet. Golden leaves, white flowers in May and June.

**Opulifolia** (Common Ninebark). Height 8 to 10 feet. Very hardy. White flowers in May and June followed by attractive brownish-red pods.

**Opulifolia Nana** (Dwarf Ninebark). Height 4 to 5 feet. A dwarf form, dense grower. Exceedingly attractive dark green foliage. Flowers in May and June followed by numerous small red pods. This variety bids fair to becoming the most popular hedge plant of the Northwest. It does make a beautiful hedge.

### PRUNUS

There are a number of very fine ornamental dwarf trees and shrubs in this classification that merit your attention.

**Cistena.** Height 4 to 5 feet. Prof. Hansen of South Dakota gave us this delightful little purple-leafed plum which is rapidly becoming so popular. It grows very bushy and its deep dark red foliage makes it a necessity in every ornamental planting.

**Newport.** Height 10 to 12 feet. One of the introductions of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. A purple leafed plum of striking appearance. Its deep colored foliage throughout the summer makes it a very attractive contrast to the green.

**Triloba.** Height 6 to 8 feet. Sometimes erroneously called Flowering Almond. A dwarf tree with a mass of double pinkish-red flowers, almost rose-like, in the early spring. The dark green, crinkled foliage is also very attractive. A very popular variety.

### RHUS — Sumac

**Cotinus** (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). Height 10 to 15 feet. Rapid grower with a mass of filmy, smoky panicles of flowers during July and August.

**Glabra** (Smooth Sumac). Height 8 to 10 feet. The dwarf variety of our common Sumac. Produces bunches of crimson berries August and September.

**Laciniata** (Shredded, Fern Leaf or Cut Leaf Sumac). Height 6 to 8 feet. Dwarfish variety. Attractive long, feathery leaves finely cut. Colors up well in the fall.

**Trilobata.** Height 3 to 4 feet. Dwarf, compact shrub with beautiful small foliage. Very hardy and very desirable.

**Typhina** (Staghorn Sumac). Height 15 to 25 feet. Greenish flower clusters and crimson berries for almost Oriental effect. This variety is well worth while.

## RIBES

**Alpine Currant** (Mountain Currant). Height 4 to 6 feet. Dense shrub, admirably suited for hedges or mass planting. Foliage dark green with small, insignificant greenish flowers during April and May.

## ROSE ACACIA

**Robinia Hispida.** Height 6 to 8 feet. Branches covered with rosy pink, attractive flowers April and May.

## ROSA RUGOSA

We believe that it is a mistake to list the *Rosa Rugosa* as Roses. We believe that more properly they should be called shrubs and as shrubs they certainly justify their popularity.

**Amelia Grevereaux.** Carmine red, long stems. Double. Height 3 feet.

**Belle Poitevine.** Height 3 feet. Bright pink in clusters. Ever-blooming. Double.

**Blanche de Coubert.** Height 3 feet. Double white flowers. Blooms freely.

**Blanda.** Height 3 feet. Soft pink flowers, single, in clusters. Good foliage.

**C. F. Meyer.** Height 4 feet. Pinkish white, hybrid, strong grower with distinct rose-like flowers almost throughout the season. Double.

**Grootendorst.** Height 4 feet. Red. Dark green foliage. Multitude of small flowers in clusters throughout the summer. This variety also comes in pink. Double.

**Grootendorst Supreme.** Darker red than the ordinary Grootendorst. Double.

**Hansa.** Height 4 feet. A semi-double, strong growing variety with beautiful dark green foliage. Reddish flowers almost throughout the season.

**Harrison Yellow.** Height 4 feet. Semi-double, somewhat fragrant. Bright yellow.

**Hugonis.** Height 4 feet. Light yellow flowers borne profusely along the branches. Blooms early. Single.

**Nitida.** Height 4 feet. Deep pink flowers. Extremely hardy. Single.

**Rubrifolia.** Height 4 feet. Bright pink starry flowers. Red foliage. One of the best. Single.

**Rugosa Rubra, Japanese.** Height 4 feet. Blooms early. Single, attractive. Green foliage.

**Setigera.** Height 4 feet. Pink flowers in clusters. Blooms late. good foliage. Single.

Good foliage.

**Sir Thomas Lipton.** Height 3 to 4 feet. Snowy white flowers, good size. Double.

## SNOWBALL — See *Vibrunum*

## SNOWBERRY — See *Symphoricarpus*

### SPIREA

One of the most popular classes of shrubs listed. It would be possible to make an entire foundation planting of Spirea for almost any house. We are listing only the ones that are most popular.

**Anthony Waterer.** Height 3 feet. Very valuable dwarf shrub. Bright red flowers in June and September.

**Arguta** (Garland). Height 5 feet. Upright. Finely cut, light green foliage. Single white flowers in April and May. An excellent shrub for hedging.

**Billardi.** Height 5 to 6 feet. Upright shrub. Bright pink flowers in spikes, July and September.

**Bumalda.** Height 3 feet. Dwarf variety. Vigorous. Slightly upright. Bright pink flowers. Purple foliage in fall.

**Callosa Alba.** Height 2 to 3 feet. Dwarf. Delightful, beautiful white flowering shrub. Should be used more than it is.

**Froebelli.** Height 4 feet. Vigorous spreading grower. Bright pink flowers in May and June. Purplish tips in spring. Beautiful autumn flowers. Very popular.

**Korean** (*Trichocarpa*). Height 5 feet. New Spirea similar to Van Houtte. Semi-dwarf. Blooms later and flowers are larger than Van Houtte.

**Prunifolia** (Double Bridal Wreath). Height 5 feet. Small plum-like leaves. Double white flowers. Blooms profusely.

**Sorbifolia.** Height 5 feet. Leaves out very early in the spring with attractive foliage, followed by large fluffy heads of white flowers, June and July.

**Thunbergi.** Height 3 to 4 feet. Slender spreading branches. Feathery, bright green foliage. White flowers in April.

**Van Houtte.** Height 5 to 6 feet. Popular shrub. Graceful habit of growth. Sometimes called Bridal Wreath. Pure white flowers April and May.

### SUMAC — See *Rhus*

### SYMPHORICARPUS — Snowberry

Does well in shade.

**Chenaulti** (Improved Coralberry). Height 5 to 6 feet. New. Small leaves. Graceful branches. Pink flowers. Red fruit. One of the best.

**Racemosus** (Common Snowberry). Height 5 to 6 feet. Attractive green foliage. Pink flowers June and July. Large white fruit in clusters in autumn.

**Racemosus molle.** A new shrub. An improvement of the Common Snowberry. Berries are larger, more profuse. Decidedly a better shrub than the common variety.

**Vulgaris** (Coralberry). Height 5 to 6 feet. Native shrub, grows readily everywhere. Coral red berries in autumn and winter.

## TAMARIX

Grown chiefly for its fine graceful foliage and showy panicles of flowers.

**Hispid**a (Kashgar Tamarix). Height 15 to 20 feet. Feathery silver foliage. Bright pink flowers June and July. Remains in bloom longer than other varieties. One of the best.

**Hispid**a **Rubra** (Summer Glow). Height 12 to 15 feet. A new bright wine-red flowering variety of Tamarix Hispid.

## VIBURNUM

In this list you will find some of our finest shrubs.

**American Highbush Cranberry**. Height 8 to 12 feet. A handsome shrub. Single white flowers in April and May. Bright scarlet berries hanging until spring. Edible.

**Carlesi** (Fragrant Viburnum). Height 4 feet. One of the most desirable semi-dwarf flowering shrubs with wonderfully fragrant flower clusters of white shaded with pink. Foliage dark green.

**Dentatum** (Arrowwood). Height 6 to 8 feet. Attractive crinkled foliage. White flowers April and May, followed by bluish-black fruit.

**Lantana** (Wayfaring tree). Height 10 to 12 feet. Upright. Attractive deep green leaves. Single white flowers in May. Bright red fruit changing to black.

**Lentago** (Nannyberry). Height 18 to 20 feet. Large upright shrub or small tree. Single white flowers in May. Shining green leaves. Large blue-black fruit.

**Opulus Sterilis** (Common Snowball). Height 10 to 12 feet. A popular old variety. Blooms profusely. Large double white flowers in April and May.

**Pubescens** (Downy Viburnum). Height 3 to 6 feet. Dwarf grower. Greenish white flowers followed by black fruit.

## WEIGELA

**Eva Rathke** (Red Flowering Weigela). Height 4 to 5 feet. Blooms profusely producing brilliant crimson flowers May and June.

**Rosea** (Pink Weigela). Height 6 to 8 feet. Popular shrub with beautiful bright pink flowers in May and June.

# To Assist You In Selecting Shrubs for Special Purposes and Unusual Conditions

## SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

### For Sunny Locations:

HIGH GROWING	MEDIUM GROWING	LOW GROWING
(For corners and in angles of the house)	Coralberry	Barberry, Thunbergi
Cornus, Sanguinea	Elder, Golden	Barberry, Thunbergi
Honeysuckle, Morrowi	Hydrangea, Paniculata	Atropurpurea
Honeysuckle, Tartarian	Grandiflora	Barberry, Thunbergi
white or pink	Philadelphus, Golden	Thornless
Lilac, Persian	Snowberry	Spirea, Anthony
Philadelphus,	Spirea, Arguta	Waterer
Coronarius	Spirea, Billardi	Spirea, Callosa Alba
Philadelphus, Virginalis	Spirea, Thunbergi	Spirea, Froebelli
Physocarpus, Golden-leaf	Spirea, Van Houtte *	
Ninebark		
Tamarix		
Weigela, Rosea		

### For Shady Locations:

HIGH GROWING	MEDIUM GROWING	LOW GROWING
Cornus, Sanguinea	Coralberry	Barberry, Thunbergi
Honeysuckle, Morrowi	Elder, Golden	Barberry, Thunbergi
Honeysuckle, Tartarian	Hydrangea, Arborescens	Thornless
	Snowberry	

### Shrubs Especially Adapted for Hedges

FORMAL HEDGES Clipped to Shape	FORMAL HEDGES Unclipped, Natural Growth
Barberry, Thunbergi	Barberry, Thunbergi
Barberry, Thunbergi	Barberry, Thunbergi
Atropurpurea	Atropurpurea
Physocarpus, Opulifolia	Barberry, Thunbergi
Nana	Thornless
Rhamnus	Honeysuckle, Bush
Ribes, Alpinum	Lilacs
Spirea, Arguta	Spirea, Van Houtte

### Shrubs for Dry Places

Barberry, Thunbergi	Forsythia	Spirea, Billardi
Barberry, Thunbergi	Honeysuckle, Morrowi	Sumac, Cut Leaf
Thornless	Snowberry	Tamarix
Coralberry		

### Shrubs for Wet Places

Dogwoods	Snowball	Spirea, Billardi,
Elder, Golden	Spirea, Arguta	Spirea, Thunbergi,

### Shrubs for Brilliant Autumn Colors

Barberry, Thunbergi	Barberry, Thunbergi	Atropurpurea
Euonymus	Sumac, Cut Leaf	Viburnums

### Shrubs with Fruits to Attract Birds and for Winter Effect

Barberry	Elder	Snowberry
Coralberry	Highbush Cranberry	Sumac, Cut Leaf
Cornus, in variety	Honeysuckles	Viburnums

## Shade Trees

### ASH

**American Green.** Height 40 to 80 feet. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street, lawn, grove or park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk clean, light gray. Foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in autumn. Is long lived, needs but little pruning. Very hardy, drought resistant. For all around purposes in the Northwest, it probably ranks with the Elm.

### BIRCH — Betula

**Cut Leaf Weeping.** Height 30 to 40 feet. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in any other tree. Fine for lawn specimens.

**European White** (*Betula alba*). Height 30 to 40 feet. Smooth white bark, handsome foliage. Hardy. Leaves rather close and smaller than the American White.

**Papyrifera** (American Canoe). Height 20 to 30 feet. Very white bark, leaves rather large. Grows straighter than the European. Very hardy and a splendid lawn tree.

### CATALPA

**Speciosa.** Height 30 to 35 feet. Hardy, rapid growth. Large fragrant flowers in July. Very large leaves. Ornamental tree, fine for lawn. Of some commercial value, its timber being used for poles, posts and railroad ties.

### CRATAEGUS — Thorn

**Molle** (Downy Hawthorn). Height 15 to 18 feet. An upright growing Thorn with white flowers and large red berries. Native of Minnesota.



**Punctata** (Dotted Hawthorn). Height 25 to 30 feet. Broad headed, small tree. Interesting large white flowers in May. Dull red, spotted fruit in October.

### ELM — *Ulmus*

**American White.** Height 60 to 100 feet. Tall, graceful, wide-spreading. Probably the most popular tree for street and general planting.

**Chinese** (*Pumila*). Height 40 to 50 feet. This tree came to us from Siberia and has made a considerable progress in popularity these recent years. Very rapid grower, very drought resistant. Slender branches, compact habit, small leaves. We do not recommend the use of this tree in competition with the American White Elm. If used, however, with discretion, it is a valuable addition to our trees in the Northwest.

**Lake City.** Height 60 to 100 feet. A variety of the American White Elm discovered at Lake City, Minnesota, and introduced by this firm. Budded on American seedling root. Particularly valuable for boulevard planting because of its somewhat fastigiate growth. More drought and disease resistant than its parent tree, the American Elm, and its large, dark green foliage, or leaves, enhance, we believe, its value over its parent tree. Ask for our special folder on this tree.

**Moline.** Height 60 to 100 feet. A tree that came to us from Moline, Illinois. Its habit of growth is somewhat fan shaped. It is a splendid tree, but has not proved quite as hardy up north as some of the other American varieties. Budded on American seedling roots.

### FLOWERING CRABS — *Malus*

Probably no group of medium-sized trees in the Northwest is more popular and more valuable for ornamental planting than the *Malus*. During the flowering season of the native Crabs, people from other states come into Minnesota and Wisconsin to watch the beautiful sight of the native *Malus* flowering on the hillsides of the Mississippi. Out of these native varieties several sports and hybrids of considerable value have been developed.

**Atropurpurea.** Height 15 to 20 feet. Purple leaf with purplish flowers.

**Bechtels.** Height 12 to 15 feet. Beautiful double pink flowers, fragrant, in May and June. This variety is probably the most popular of the group.

**Coronarius** (Wild Sweet Crab). Height 25 to 30 feet. Pink flowers delightfully fragrant.

**Dolgo** (Double Purple Crab). Height 20 to 25 feet. Rather erect-growing tree with pinkish flowers followed by a highly colored, red fruit in the fall. Valuable for canning. The trees are also used extensively

in ornamental planting because of its appearance during the season of fruiting.

**Eleyi.** Height 25 to 30 feet. Attractive reddish foliage in the spring changing to pink. Single pink flowers followed by showy red fruit.

**Hopa** (Red Flowering Crab). Height 20 to 25 feet. Beautiful upright-growing tree with attractive foliage. Entirely covered with rose-colored flowers in April. Fruit red inside and out, hanging on until late autumn. A very popular variety.

**Ioensis.** Height 15 to 20 feet. Our native Crab of Minnesota. One of the most glorious flowering dwarf trees that we have and one that certainly should be planted more than it is. Its pink, single flowers are borne in profusion in the early spring and its dark green foliage and somewhat pyramidal growth make it a desirable tree.

**Red Silver.** Height 15 to 20 feet. Foliage small, purplish. Flowers a little lighter than the foliage. This tree presents a lovely sight when in bloom. Very hardy.

### HACKBERRY — *Celtis*

**Occidentalis.** Height 50 feet. A valuable shade tree of rapid, spreading growth. Limbs seldom broken by winds. A tree which should be planted more than it is. A clean tree.

### HORSE CHESTNUT — Ohio Buckeye

**White Flowering.** Height 20 to 25 feet. Well known tree, forming a round, compact head. Dark green foliage, large spikes of white flowers, slightly marked with red. Does well in the shade.

### KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE

**Kentucky Coffee Tree.** Height 50 to 60 feet. Light blue-green, fern-like foliage. Very picturesque. A native tree in Minnesota, but rather rare. Its seed pods are large, sometimes three or four inches in length. Very hardy.

### LARIX — Larch

**Japanese.** Height 30 to 40 feet. Rapid growing tree with dark green foliage. Resembles an evergreen, but does not retain its foliage in the winter.

### LINDEN — *Tilia*

**American Basswood.** Height 40 feet. Rapid growing, spreading tree. Large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable on account of its very luxuriant foliage.

**European.** Height 30 feet. Pyramidal in form. Abundant foliage. Flowers fragrant. Valuable for street and lawn planting. Not any too hardy.

## LOCUST — *Gleditsia*

**Honey Locust.** Height 50 feet. A thorny tree with pinnate leaves. Fragrant white flowers in May. Hardy. Succeeds on almost any kind of soil.

## MAPLE — *Acer*

Some of the finest American trees are found in this group.

**Ash-Leaf** (Box Elder). Height 40 to 60 feet. Rapid grower, green foliage. Spreading head.

**Ginnala** (Tartarian). Height 10 to 15 feet. Perfectly hardy. Shrubby in habit. Leaves are small, beautifully cut and in the autumn assume brilliant hues of red and scarlet.

**Norway.** Height 60 to 70 feet. Large handsome tree with broad, deep green, shining foliage. Desirable for street, park and lawns.

**Schwedler's.** Height 30 to 50 feet. Attractive tree with well rounded head. Leaves large, purple and bright red when young, changing to bronze green. In autumn they are red and brown.

**Soft** (Silver. *Dasycarpum*). Height 80 to 90 feet. Rapid grower. Foliage deeply cut, five lobed. Bright green above and silvery white underneath.

**Sugar** (Rock or Hard. *Saccharum*). Height 70 to 80 feet. Well known native tree, valuable for production of sugar and wood. Its stately form makes it desirable as an ornamental shade tree.

**Wier's Cut Leaf.** Height 70 to 80 feet. A beautiful variety with delicately cut leaves and graceful drooping branches. Vigorous grower.

## OAK — *Quercus*

**Burr.** Height 30 to 40 feet. Probably the most prevalent Oak in Minnesota and certainly one of the most hardy. Like all other Oaks, it colors up beautifully in the fall and is an attractive ornamental tree wherever you put it.

**Scarlet** (*Coccinea*). Height 75 to 90 feet. Most striking autumn colors. Tall, stately grower, deeply cut leaves.

**White.** Height 70 to 80 feet. A rugged Oak of slow growth making a large, magnificent tree.

## POPLAR — *Populus*

**Bolle's Silver Poplar** (*Bolleana*). Height 30 to 40 feet. A very compact, upright grower with foliage glossy green above and silver underneath. It has a Maple-like leaf.

**Carolina** (Norway). Height 75 to 100 feet. Rapid grower, large leaves. A well known and popular variety.

**Lombardy.** Height 40 to 50 feet. Well known tree of narrow, upright growth with light green, small leaves. Very rapid grower.

**Northwest.** Height 60 to 80 feet. A Poplar which originated in

North Dakota. Apparently a hybrid between the native Balm of Gilead and White Poplar. Very hardy and drought resistant. Large leaves and has quite a little of the Balm of Gilead characteristics.

### **SORBUS — Mountain Ash**

**American.** Height 20 to 40 feet. This tree should be grown in clusters. Somewhat difficult to get a perfectly straight tree, but we believe it is a better tree for the North than the European, because it does not sunscald and because of its willingness to bear fruit. We have seen small trees, one year old, bearing fruit the first year. Valuable for bird food.

**European.** Height 25 to 30 feet. Beautiful fern-like green foliage. Covered from July to winter with clusters of brilliant red berries. Combination of foliage and fruit makes this a most strikingly beautiful tree. Valuable for bird food.

### **WALNUT — Juglans**

**Black Walnut** (*Nigra*). Height 60 to 80 feet. One of the finest trees found growing native in Northwest. Very valuable for its wood and nuts.

### **WILLOW — Salix**

**Golden** (*Lutea*). Height 30 to 40 feet. A strong upright grower with slim, pendulous branches. Light green foliage. Beautiful, clean yellow bark. A popular tree used extensively for windbreak purposes.

**Laurel Leaf.** Height 40 to 50 feet. Foliage bright shining green which stays on until late fall. Particularly valuable for seashore and windbreak planting. Makes a beautiful individual tree as well.

**Niobe Weeping.** Height 40 to 60 feet. A variety of the Golden. One of the most popular Willows in the Northwest. A well grown Niobe is a sight well worth seeing.

**Pussy Willow.** Height 20 to 25 feet. Popular Willow on account of catkins in March and April before leaves.

**Wisconsin Willow.** Height 40 to 50 feet. A very fine weeping Willow of graceful, rapid growth. Habit very similar to Niobe except that it is green in appearance.

### **RECOMMENDATION FOR THE USE OF TREES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES:**

**Street, Road, Wide Avenues.** Lake City Elm, American Elm, Hard Maple, Norway Maple, Soft Maple, Basswood, Oak.

**Driveways through Lawns and Parks.** Norway Maple, Catalpa, Linden, Horse Chestnut.

**Single Specimens of Large Growth.** Birch, American Linden,

Norway Maple, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Douglas Fir and Colorado Spruce.

**Single Specimens of Medium Growth.** Horse Chestnut, Schwedler's Maple, Mountain Ash, Thorns, American Arborvitae, Black Hills Spruce.

**Trees for Wet Soil.** Elm, Linden, Ash, Catalpa, Poplar, Willows.

**Trees for Dry Knolls and Poor Soil.** Silver Leaf Maple, Chinese Elm, Poplar.

## Evergreens for Dignity and Permanence

For a general ornamental planting, there are no classes of trees and shrubs that can take the place of evergreens. For winter and summer effect, for color contrast, for hardiness, they stand alone.

In planting evergreens that are balled and burlapped, plant without removing the burlap. Just cut the strings. Never allow any fresh manure to come in contact with the roots. Set the tree with water and water it frequently after planting. Never water the foliage during a hot sunny day. Do this in the evening.

### ARBORVITAE — *Thuja*

**American** (*Occidentalis*. Common White Cedar). Height 20 to 25 feet. Best known and most popular of all Arborvitaes. A narrow, tapering or pyramidal tree. Can be sheared to any height or form. Used extensively for hedges.

**American, Dark Green.** Height 12 to 15 feet. This is a type of the American Arborvitae which comes to us from Michigan. Very hardy, drought resistant. Retains the color of its foliage well during the winter. Somewhat broadly pyramidal in shape. A very desirable type of the American Arborvitae.

**Globosa.** Height 2 to 4 feet. A dwarf, compact, round or globular head. Well fitted for foundation planting.

**Pyramidal.** Height 30 to 40 feet. A narrow, column-like variety of the American Arborvitae. Used quite frequently for sentinels on each side of a house entrance.

**Siberian.** Height 8 to 10 feet. Heavy blue-green foliage. Holds its color well through the winter. Somewhat globular in shape.

**Wareana.** Height 6 to 8 feet. Broadly pyramidal. Shiny blue-green foliage. Very desirable.

### FIR — *Abies*

**Douglas.** Height 70 to 80 feet. A magnificent evergreen. Native of Colorado. Symmetrical. Foliage bluish-green. Drought resistant. Is

one of the few trees that will adapt itself in the smoky atmosphere of the large cities.

## JUNIPER — *Juniperus*

This is one of the largest groups of evergreens that we have. In this group may be found a large number of varieties well adapted for almost any purpose for ornamental planting. It is just lately that the Junipers have come into their own.

**Andorra.** Height 2 to 3 feet. A new low, spreading, graceful, beautiful Juniper. Silver-green in the spring turning a silver-purple in the fall. One of the most choice evergreens that we have.

**Cannarti.** Height 18 to 20 feet. Foliage deep rich green. One of the best of the many grafted varieties.

**Columnaris Scopulorum.** Height 18 to 20 feet. A distinctly narrow pyramidal evergreen with somewhat silvery foliage. Retains its color well during the winter.

**Communis Canadensis** (Canada Juniper). Height 4 feet. Our native dwarf Juniper. An evergreen of bluish color and desirable for mass plantings on slopes and banks. Very hardy.

**Horizontalis.** Height 3 to 4 feet. Trailing stems and upright, spreading branches. Dark green foliage.

**Pfitzer** (*Chinensis Pfitzeriana*). Height 3 to 4 feet. A fine evergreen of spreading growth that grows about as broad as it is tall. The foliage is grayish green and it is very attractive. Probably the most popular dwarf evergreen for foundation planting.

**Prostrata.** Height 2 to 3 feet. Low, dense growth. Rocky Mountain origin. Very hardy. Desirable for bank and ground covering.

**Pyramidiformia** (Hill's Dundee). Height 15 to 18 feet. One of the best of the pyramidal Junipers. Deep dark green foliage, changing to somewhat purple in winter. Very hardy and desirable variety.

**Sargenti.** Height 1½ feet. Prostrate habit. Grass-green foliage. Valuable ground coverer and rock plant.

**Savin** (*Sabina*). Height 6 to 8 feet. Deep dark green through the winter and summer. Graceful appearance renders it particularly adaptable for rock work and foundation planting.

**Scopulorum.** Height 4 to 20 feet. A seedling Juniper from the foothills of the Rockies. A multitude of types differing in shapes and colors have come out of this variety. Can be supplied both in globe form and in pyramidal form.

**Scopulorum Chandler Silver.** Height 18 to 25 feet. A grafted variety of compact, columnar to conical, upright growth. Retains its attractive, light blue-green foliage during the summer and winter.

**Virginiana** (Red Cedar). Height 20 to 30 feet. Our native Red Cedar. A splendid upright type of the Juniper family that is used extensively for ornamental planting. Foliage deep dark green during the

summer which turns to almost red during the winter. Very hardy.

**Virginiana Glauca** (Silver Red Cedar). Height 6 to 8 feet. A grafted variety of somewhat grotesque, irregular growth. Very silvery foliage.

### PINE — *Pinus*

**Austrian** (*Nigra*). Height 40 to 50 feet. Vigorous growing tree. Thrives well in ordinary soil. Foliage long, dark green. Well shaped. One of the most valuable of all the large Pines.

**Banksiana** (Jack Pine). Height 40 to 50 feet. Almost too well known to need any description. For shady locations and for reforestation, this tree certainly deserves consideration. Very hardy, and when grown and given some care, it has a very attractive and compact foliage.

**Mugho** (Dwarf Mugho). Height 4 to 6 feet. Branches upright in bush form. Very popular for foundation planting. Hardy and attractive.

**Ponderosa** (Western Yellow, Bull Pine). Height 50 to 100 feet. Unusual, long dark grayish-green needles. Resembles Austrian Pine but more rapid of growth. Hardy. Very compact in appearance.

**Scotch** (*Sylvestris*). Height 30 to 40 feet. Quick, strong growth. Hardy. Bluish-green foliage. Excellent for screen, windbreak and mass planting.

**White**. Height 60 to 80 feet. This is one of the most beautiful of all Pines. It is a five-needle Pine, graceful habit and upright, compact form. As an ornamental Pine, it stands alone.

### SPRUCE — *Picea*

**Black Hills Spruce** (*Canadensis Albertiana*). Height 40 to 50 feet. A hardy Spruce that comes to us from the Black Hills of South Dakota. Symmetrical, very compact, almost bushy. Foliage varies from green to bluish tint. Very popular for ornamental and windbreak purposes.

**Canadensis** (White Spruce). Height 60 to 80 feet. It depends greatly where this variety comes from. If from Maine, its habit is more open than the one we find in northern Minnesota which has a very dense habit of growth. We grow our White Spruce only from northern Minnesota seed.

**Colorado Blue Spruce** (*Pungens Glauca*). Height 30 to 50 feet. The hardiest of all Spruces. Out of a block of Colorado Blue Spruce seedlings, some 5% to 10% are usually selected for their color and shape. It is this selection which is offered under this heading. The others are sold as Colorado Green Spruce. Those who have seen the Colorado Blue Spruce in its native habitat in Colorado can never forget their majestic appearance, nor can those who witnessed the destruction of the drought in 1934 in western Minnesota ever forget the glorious way in which this tree came through.

**Colorado Green Spruce** (*Pungens*). Height 40 to 50 feet. This is the same variety as Colorado Blue Spruce, but of light green foliage.

A splendid tree for specimen planting which, as it grows older, becomes more and more blue in foliage.

**Norway** (*Excelsa*). Height 70 to 80 feet. Sharp pointed needles, green in color. Somewhat lighter than the Black Hills Spruce and the White Spruce. Used extensively for windbreak. One of the fastest growers of all Spruce.

### YEW — *Taxus*

**Cuspidata**. Height 5 to 6 feet. A compact, spreading variety of very attractive green foliage covered in autumn with brilliant red berries.

**Cuspidata Capitata** (*Upright Yew*). Height 15 to 18 feet. An upright variety growing fairly fast. Stands quite severe winters and keeps its fresh color throughout the year. The brilliant scarlet fruit is very conspicuous. Also used for hedges.

## Hedges — Beautiful Living Fences

### OUR THRIFTY, WELL-ROOTED PLANTS ARE IDEAL FOR PERMANENT HEDGES

With the hedge comes the delicate touch of privacy that stamps a home as really your very own; it borders the picture and frames it artistically. How much more pleasing is this living, compact green hedge than a rigid mechanical wooden or metal fence. And, too, a hedge is permanent, for once planted, only occasional pruning or shearing is required. It grows more beautiful each year. The first cost is its only cost while each year's growth adds actual money value to your farm or city property.

For the low or medium-low hedge, there is nothing quite so fine as Japanese Barberry, Alpine Currant, *Spirea Arguta*, *Cotoneaster* or *Physocarpus Opulifolia Nana* (*Dwarf Ninebark*). If you want a taller screen or background hedge, we recommend the *Spirea Van Houtte*, *Tartarian Honeysuckle*, *Rhamnus Catharticus* (*Buckthorn*), *Rhamnus Davurica*, or *Caragana*. If you are looking for an evergreen hedge, the *Norway Spruce*, *White Spruce*, *Black Hills Spruce*, *Colorado Green Spruce* or *American Arborvitae*.

### ALPINE CURRANT — *Ribes*

A beautiful dwarf hedge that adapts itself splendidly to trimming. The foliage is deep dark green, attractive, and as a formal, low hedge, it is one of the best. Rather a slow growing variety, but that again should be one of the main characteristics of a real hedge.



## ARBORVITAE — Thuja

**American.** For a sheared, medium sized evergreen hedge, we are limited in this territory to American Arborvitae. Makes a beautiful hedge and if properly sheared and planted in a location where there is good drainage, it is still the outstanding evergreen hedge.

## BARBERRY — Berberis

**Japanese** (*Berberis Thunbergi*). An all-purpose shrub useful for hedges and shrub plantings. A dwarf grower, light green foliage which turns to brilliant orange and scarlet in the fall. Red berries hang on bush all winter. Protective thorns keep out animals and invaders. Looks well either natural or sheared.

**Red Leaf** (*Berberis Thunbergi Atropurpurea*). A very fine plant. The new shoots are red, but the older leaves are what we would call a deep maroon-purple. It is beautiful and we do not think the coloring is equaled by any other shrub. Its habit of growth and general characteristics are the same as the regular Japanese Barberry. Should be planted in the sun and not too close together for the best effect.

## CARAGANA — Siberian Pea Tree

One of the best hedges for cold sections, entirely hardy. Bears pea-shaped yellow flowers in May.

## COTONEASTER

**Acutifolia.** Sometimes called the Northern Privet. It is an upright growing shrub with a beautiful waxy foliage. It is an ideal hedge plant for a medium-sized hedge. Grows readily. Has but one weakness and that is its susceptibility to scale, but, of course, that can be remedied by occasional spraying with lime sulphur.

## HONEYSUCKLE

**Tartarian.** This is an old stand-by. Its extreme hardiness, cleanliness, willingness to grow under almost any conditions adapt it to almost any purpose and climate.

## LILAC

**French Lilacs.** For an informal hedge, the French Lilacs would give one an abundance of blooms such as no other plant. It is not adaptable to a formal hedge because the branches are too heavy and because some of these varieties will sucker, but as a screen, we would recommend the French Lilacs.

**Persian Lilacs.** Will make a very fine hedge and will stand trimming. However, this trimming should be done immediately after the blooming season in order not to lose the blossoms for the following year.

## PHYSOCARPUS — Ninebark

**Physocarpus Opulifolia Nana** (Dwarf Ninebark). This plant is rapidly becoming one of the most popular hedge plants. Its irregular growth makes it an ideal plant for that purpose. Small foliage, deep dark green and we know of no disease that will bother it.

## RHAMNUS — Buckthorn

**Catharticus.** The old Buckthorn, Rhamnus Catharticus, is almost too well known to need any description. It is still a good hedge and for a really protective hedge, probably stands alone. It should not be planted where oats are grown. It is an alternate host of the oat rust and should be kept from a quarter to half a mile away from oat fields.

**Daurica** (Dahurica). A new Buckthorn which has several advantages over the Rhamnus Catharticus. One is that it is entirely free from the oat rust. Another is that it grows very compact, branching out from the ground up. It is a slower grower, leaves are somewhat broader and longer than that of the Catharticus. We believe that Davurica will make a place for itself.

**Frangula** (Glossy). Height 10 to 12 feet. Upright, hardy shrub used for hedging. Glossy green leaves, more round than the Catharticus. Berries are red changing to black.

## SPIREA

**Arguta.** Of all the Spireas, the Spirea Arguta is outstandingly adapted to a medium-growing hedge. It stands trimming well. Grows very compact and can be made to look like a wall of green from the ground up. In the early spring its white flowers add to its attractiveness.

## DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

One of the questions we have so often been asked is how far apart these various varieties should be planted. We give the following schedule as a guide. When we speak of hedges in this connection, we refer to a trimmed hedge.

Alpine Currant.....	1 foot
Arborvitae.....	2½ “
Barberry.....	1 “
Caragana.....	1 “
Cotoneaster.....	2 “
Honeysuckle, Tartarian.....	2 “
Lilac, Persian.....	2 “
Physocarpus Opulifolia Nana.....	2 “
Rhamnus Catharticus.....	1 “
Rhamnus Davurica.....	18 inches
Spirea Arguta.....	2 feet

# Vines

The home planting is not complete without them. We have many flowering vines and some of them with a wonderful flower.

## BITTERSWEET — *Celastrus*

**Scandans.** Hardy, rapid growing native vine. Small yellow flowers with scarlet berries which hang all winter forming a combination that makes this a most popular vine.

## CLEMATIS

This is one of the most attractive and effective of the hardy flowering climbing vines. Especially adaptable for covering fences, walls and pillars.

**Henryi.** Flowers large, creamy white from July to September.

**Jackmani.** Large flowers, often 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Intense violet-blue, rich velvety blooms from July until frost.

**Madame Edouard Andre.** Flowers bright, velvety red. July to September.

**Paniculata.** Rapid grower. Handsome, clear, glossy foliage. Small sized, star shaped, fragrant white flowers in September when few other vines are in blossom. Very attractive.

## DUTCHMAN'S PIPE — *Aristolochia*

**Sipho** (Birthwort). A very rapid growing vine which, on account of its large, heart-shaped leaves, is desirable where dense shade is required. Obtains its name from its peculiar, brownish flowers resembling, in shape, a miniature pipe.

## HONEYSUCKLE — *Lonicera*

**Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.** One of the most popular of the hardy climbing vines. Valuable for covering banks, bare spaces where grass will not grow. Flowers white changing to yellow. Fragrant, and blooms the entire season.

**Heckrotti.** A new large, fragrant, flame-red trumpet Honeysuckle lined with golden rose, produced in immense, showy clusters. Blooms from early summer until frost. Foliage is dark blue-green. Disease and pest free.

**Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle** (*Sempervirens*). Strong rapid grower. Scarlet flowers. June to September.

## IVY — *Ampelopsis*

**American Ivy or Virginia Creeper** (*Woodbine*. *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). The well known native five-parted leaves that change to scarlet in the fall. Requires artificial support on walls.

**Boston Ivy** (*Ampelopsis Veitchi*). Rapid grower that clings to brick

or stone wall without artificial support. Handsome foliage. Dark green in summer changing to yellow and crimson in autumn.

**Englemanni.** A variety of the American Ivy with tendrils that will cling to brick walls. Foliage is slightly smaller than American, otherwise with about the same description. Perfectly hardy.

### MATRIMONY VINE

A vigorous climber, branching freely and covered with brightly purple, somewhat star-shaped flowers followed by brilliant scarlet berries. Fine for banks.

### WISTERIA

**Purple.** Desirable for heavy trellises and pergolas. Pea-shaped, purple flowers in dense pendent clusters, often a foot long. Blooms in May.

## Hardy Roses for the Home Beautiful

Of all flowers, there is none that excels the sheer beauty, the utter loveliness of form, texture, fragrance and color of the Roses. They are the most popular of all flowers in the garden and home.

To select out of the many thousands of varieties of flowers a few that are outstanding in hardiness is extremely difficult. Now shall we attempt to say that the selection which we have made here is the best that can be made. But we have tried to select such varieties as we believe will give best satisfaction in the territory for which this catalog is intended.

### HYBRID TEA AND EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES

**Briarcliff.** Large pointed buds, brilliant rose-pink. Fragrant. Handsome sport of Columbia. Almost thornless.

**Columbia.** Peach-blow pink, deepening as it opens. A large rose with long stems. Nearly thornless.

**E. G. Hill.** Great massive blooms of deep maroon; velvety on inside, glistening on outside. Very fragrant.

**Gruss en Teplitz.** Bright scarlet-crimson, blooming profusely. Fragrant. Vigorous, blooms until frost. Very hardy.

**Los Angeles.** One of the finest roses grown. Vigorous. Long stemmed flowers, flame-pink toned with coral. Very fine rose.

**President Herbert Hoover.** A glorious new rose, charming in its color arrangement of pink, flame, scarlet and yellow. Buds are quite pointed. Very free bloomer and one of the finest.

**Radiance, Pink.** Brilliant, rosy, large and beautiful. An old popular favorite that has stood the test of time.

**Radiance, Red.** Very free bloomer even in the warmest weather. Large globular flower of deep rose-red on strong individual canes. Flowers until frost.

**Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.** A new French Rose of striking sunflower yellow color. A very fine rose.

**Sunburst.** Fine yellow, deepening toward orange at base of petals. The long pointed buds are very attractive. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

**Talisman.** The Rose of many gold medals. The color combination is most fascinating, containing shadings of gold, apricot, yellow and old rose. Buds are long and well formed. Excellent grower with glossy foliage. Best in cool weather.

## CLIMBING ROSES

**Baltimore Belle.** Pale blush, nearly white. Double. The best white climbing rose.

**Crimson Rambler.** Hardy. Famous everywhere. Most effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Foliage large and glossy. Vigorous grower.

**Dr. W. Van Fleet.** Perfectly formed, long, pointed, deep pink buds on long stems with several in clusters that open a lighter shade of pink. Vigorous grower with abundant dark green, glossy, disease-resistant foliage.

**Dorothy Perkins.** Clear shell-pink, lightly fragrant, borne in great profusion, lasting for a long time. One of the most notable of American Climbing Roses.

**Dorothy Perkins, White.** A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins with which it is identical in foliage and habit.

**Excelsa.** Sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins. A Wichuriana hybrid of great hardiness and vigorous growth. Color is fine, intense crimson. Blooms somewhat like all the Rambler class, borne in large clusters.

**Flower of Fairfield.** Often called "Everblooming Crimson Rambler." In color and cluster effect, like the Crimson Rambler.

**Paul's Scarlet.** A new Climber of the most vivid red in any climbing Rose. In the sunlight, it is a real scarlet. Blooms in clusters of half-double flowers. Blossoms are conspicuous both for size and brilliance.

**Wichuriana** (Memorial Rose). Entirely hardy. A trailing Rose that hugs the ground closely, making it ideal for covering embankments especially, as it soon takes root among the branches. Popular for cemetery planting. Flowers are white, single. Foliage ample and rich green. Berries attractive in the late fall and winter.

## BABY RAMBLER ROSES

**Baby Rambler.** The original and best known in this class. About 2 feet high with large clusters of small, double crimson blossoms.

**Ellen Poulsen.** A splendid variety with gorgeous large flowers of bright rose-pink.

**Orleans.** Brilliant light red flowers with white centers borne in large trusses. Blooms throughout the summer.

## RUGOSA AND HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

The Roses in this group are all of great hardiness. The Rugosa wood is rough; foliage thick and leathery, rich dark green, healthy and persistent. Because we felt that they are more properly classified with the shrubs, we listed them among the shrubs, and we refer you to page 8.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

**American Beauty.** Popular. Deep pink shaded soft crimson. Fragrant.

**F. K. Druschki.** Large, snow white. Free bloomer.

**General Jacqueminot.** Rich crimson-scarlet. Very fragrant.

**Paul Neyron.** Thornless bushes with gigantic pink fragrant flowers.

**Ulrich Brunner.** Large, fine shaped blossoms of cherry red.

# Rose Culture

## PLANT — PRUNE — CULTIVATE

**Preparation of Rose Beds.** Roses are heavy feeders and require a rich loam in which to produce their best. In preparing the bed, dig up the ground to a depth of 18 to 24 inches and replace about one-third of the bulk of the soil with well-rotted cow manure, or about one-fourth of well-rotted horse manure. Prepare the bed several weeks in advance of the planting.

**Pruning Before Planting.** Roses planted should be cut back leaving but 2 or 3 stems with 4 or 5 buds on each. Cut away all broken or bruised branches.

**Planting.** Plant Roses as soon as they are received. Dig a hole in the bed large enough to receive all the roots without crowding, and set the plants so that the junction of the roots and tops will be just about even with the surface of the soil when leveled off. Tamp it firmly and soak thoroughly with water. Plant Roses 15 to 18 inches apart. After the Rose has been planted, mound the dirt over the tops to a height of about 15 inches and see that this mound is thoroughly soaked with water. Leave this mound on for about ten days; then gradually remove.

# Fruit Department

## APPLES AND CRABS

In listing the apples suitable for planting in the Northwest, we have eliminated a number of varieties which, in our opinion, can most easily be spared. Of late years a number of new varieties have been introduced which are so far superior to the older varieties that it seems to us that it is high time to discontinue listing the older varieties. This does not mean that in case you have a particular preference we would not be able to supply it; we grow probably some 30 or 40 different varieties.

### SUMMER APPLES

**Anoka.** Novelty apple of considerable value. It is truly dwarf in growth and bears quite often in nursery rows the second year. We are justified in saying that the trees should furnish fruit the second year after planting and therein, of course, lies the importance of this variety. Fruit is fair, of good size. Splendid for cooking purposes.

**Beacon.** One of the new varieties introduced by the Minnesota Fruit Experimental Station and possibly the leading variety in late summer or early fall apples. Color red; quality, we think, superior to Duchess. Very hardy. Splendid producer.

**Red Duchess.** A few years ago a branch was discovered upon a Duchess bearing all red apples. Otherwise, in every respect the fruit was identical to the ordinary old Duchess of Oldenburg.

**Yellow Transparent.** Splendid early eating apple. Very hardy; does well over a large territory. Apples of good size, flesh clear white, flavor sub-acid. Season August.

### FALL APPLES

**Wealthy.** Deep red, flesh white. Quick and heavy bearer. September.

**Wedge.** A Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm introduction of good quality, good size. Ripens a little earlier than Wealthy and will not keep quite as long.

### WINTER APPLES

**Cortland.** A somewhat recent introduction and one of the McIntosh seedlings. Resembles McIntosh very much, but is hardier. Otherwise very similar. It is perhaps fair to say that Cortland is our Northwest McIntosh.

**Delicious.** Fruit is round, long, tapering, deep red running to yellow at the tip. Delightful flavor. Will keep until early January.

**Haralson.** Probably has been the leader of winter apples in the Northwest. Very hardy; splendid tree. Regular producer. Fruit large, well colored, and the only objection to Haralson has been that the quality

is not as good as some of the older varieties. It is a splendid keeper, however, and in February or March, or even April, it tastes quite good at that. It is truthful of us to say that we have no other apple that sells as well as Haralson.

**Jonathan.** Medium size, red, very tender, good flavor. One of the best commercial sorts.

**McIntosh.** Tree vigorous with spreading head, a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium size, smooth, yellow covered with crimson. Flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, aromatic and sub-acid. Season October to January.

**Northwestern Greening.** An old variety which seems to be maintaining its popularity. A late winter keeper of unusually large size. When fully ripe turns a yellowish color. Its chief value is for cooking and for this purpose is much appreciated.

**Prairie Spy** (No. 1007). A recent introduction of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. We quote Prof. Alderman of the Horticultural Division of the University of Minnesota; "Prairie Spy is one of the most promising varieties of new apples that I have seen. A splendid grower, good producer; apparently quite hardy, with a quality equal, if not superior, to any variety grown in the United States." Neither we nor anyone else can add anything to such a statement. We predict that Prairie Spy will be our leading commercial variety in the Northwest in a few years.

**No. 790.** We have often wondered why it is that hotels and railroads were not using any of the Northwest varieties of apples for their baking. We were told, however, that there was nothing that equaled the Eastern or Western varieties of Black Twig. However, No. 790 apparently, with Black Twig in its veins, has been tested and found to fill the bill. It is chiefly for that purpose that we are recommending it. Large, very dark red color, good grower. It has not been sufficiently tested as to hardiness, however, but as a variety we consider it well worth while.

## CRAB APPLES

**Dolgo.** Sturdy grower, strong limbed, free from blight, bears heavily. Brilliant red fruit in clusters. Fruit excellent for jelly making. Handsome lawn tree with its fiery red fruit in the fall.

**Flame.** A new Crab from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm that might well be called a dual-purpose crab. It is of great ornamental value. In the fall when the fruit is colored up, the tree lives well up to its name. It is a flame of beauty and can be seen for miles against a background of green of the other trees. It is a fair pickling crab and all in all, is a tree that will pay for itself handsomely when planted.

**Florence.** One of the older varieties that has survived competition. Very hardy. Season late August. Color of the fruit red, flesh yellow, acid. Excellent for cooking and eating.



**Whitney.** Universal favorite. Rapid, upright grower. Fruit conical and sweet. One of the very best.

**No. 240.** An introduction from the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm and one which we consider one of the very best. Quality of the Crab is unsurpassed. In size it compares favorably with Whitney. It is a Crab of considerable experimental value.

## PEARS

Pears can be said to be still more or less in the experimental stage in Minnesota. We offer two of the best.

**Parker.** Quality excellent. Size small to medium. Bears heavily, resists blight very well.

**Patten.** A medium sized pear of excellent quality and hardness.

## PLUMS

The Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm is responsible for most of the wonderful varieties of Minnesota Plums which are sweeping the country. Few people realize that Minnesota today can grow plums that, in size, compete favorably with those grown in any Eastern or Western states, and, in quality, surpass them.

**Ember.** One of the later introductions. Its chief claim for fame is the fact that it is a keeper and hence a shipping plum. Hangs exceptionally well on the tree; of large size and wonderful quality. Color reddish yellow.

**La Crescent.** Orange-yellowish color. Fruit of medium size, of exceptional quality that will appeal to everyone. A real sugar plum.

**Superior.** Companion plum to Underwood. Larger; of good quality. Perhaps not quite as heavy a bearer as Underwood. An excellent variety, however, and one that has a place in every home garden.

**Surprise.** One of the old varieties and listed here because of its pollinizing value to the hybrids in this group, which should be planted only with a pollinizer.

**Underwood.** The Underwood is valuable because of its large, early fruit and annual bearing. We have measured some of the plums showing a size of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter. Tree is a vigorous grower, limbs strong and perfectly able to hold its load. Probably our biggest seller.

## CHERRY HYBRIDS

The lowly sand cherry of the Northwest, through hybridization, has produced some very interesting and remarkable fruit. We list the following:

**Oka.** A new sand cherry produced by Hansen. Black red flesh. Rounder than Sapa. Slightly smaller.

**Opata.** A companion variety of Sapa. In appearance differs from Sapa in that the flesh is green. Most prolific bearer and very hardy.

**Sapa.** One of the so-called Hansen Hybrids. A cross between sand cherry and a Japanese Plum. Meat red and an unbelievably heavy bearer. Both as a cooking and eating-out-of-hand fruit, it is well worth while.

**Zumbra.** A small Hybrid Cherry-plum, and like all the sand cherry hybrids, it bears well. Of good quality and hardiness.

## CHERRIES

Sour Cherries are grown, to some extent, in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but outside of certain districts in the eastern part of Wisconsin, they cannot be said to be a commercial success. One or two trees in a family orchard to feed the birds, and if you are smarter than the birds, to get a few for a cherry pie, might be well worth while.

**Early May or Richmond.** One of the best sour cherries. Medium size, dark red, melting, juicy. Exceedingly productive. Mid-June.

**English Morello.** Sour. Medium, dark red; flesh meaty, juicy. Very productive. August.

**Large Montmorency.** Sour. Large, red; tender, mildly acid, good. Larger and firmer than Early Richmond. Late June.

## GRAPES

All Grapes offered here are two-year number one vines — the best.

**Agawam.** Large, dark red, tender, juicy berries in large, compact bunches.

**Alpha.** A more recent introduction than Beta and by many preferred to the Beta. Equal in hardiness; size of fruit slightly larger, quality about the same. It is our opinion that the bunches are a little more open than the Beta. Otherwise the description of the Beta would fit the Alpha.

**Beta.** An improved native grape, slightly smaller than the Concord. Produces an enormous crop of medium-sized black fruit of good quality, and the fact that it ripens early makes it possible to grow it practically over the entire Northwest. As a jelly grape, Beta stands alone.

**Brighton.** Bunches medium, compact. Berries dark crimson, rich and sweet.

**Campbell's Early.** Black, Large, early and abundant. Good market variety.

**Concord.** The well-known standard black market grape. Hardy, vigorous, and productive.

**Moore's Early.** Black, bunches large. Hardy and prolific. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

**Niagara.** The standard white Grape. Bunches large. Berries tough-skinned, making it ship well.

**Worden.** A Concord seedling. Similar to its parent but several days earlier.

**No. 45.** A medium-sized, red grape of excellent quality. Vine of moderate vigor, occasionally showing slight winter injury.

**No. 66.** A very vigorous, larged-fruited, green variety of good quality. It may not prove to be as heavy a bearer as we could wish, and the fruit shatters somewhat easily from the clusters.

### RASPBERRIES

**Chief.** The Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm introduced a companion Raspberry to the Latham, called the Chief. The berries are smaller than Latham. Its distinction, however, lies in the fact that it is about two weeks earlier than Latham. Hardy, more so than Latham.

**Columbian.** Berries are large, purplish-red.

**Cumberland.** Largest blackcap; vigorous grower; immense crops.

**Latham.** New mosaic-free red Raspberry with shipping firmness. Production superlative; a grand commercial berry.

### GOOSEBERRIES

**Carrie.** A prolific bearer. Medium size, quality excellent. One of the standard Gooseberries for the Northwest.

**Downing.** Large, fine, light green fruit. One of the best.

### CURRANTS

**Cherry.** Large, deep red, rather acid. Very productive.

**Perfection.** Beautiful bright red, large, rich, mild, sub-acid, few seeds.

**Red Lake.** Another introduction of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. For many years the Perfection stood as the utmost in Currants. We believe the Red Lake is an improvement on the Perfection. It is hardier, is a better grower and equal to the Perfection in size and quality of fruit.

### BLACKBERRIES

**Snyder.** Hardest of all. Fruit medium-sized, quality good. Standard market variety.

### STRAWBERRIES

**Gem** (Everbearing). One of our best Everbearing Strawberries. Of good size, fine quality and heavy production. Contrary to other Everbearing varieties, Gem is a fine plant maker.

**Premier** (Junebearing). Probably the best of early varieties. Vigorous and productive. Fruit fine quality. Ships well.

**Senator Dunlap** (Junebearing). Out of the many hundreds of Strawberries introduced these past few years, it may be difficult to select the best. We do believe, however, at least it has been our experience, that no more wonderful tribute to the value of the old variety, Senator Dunlap, can be given than the results of the competition these last 10

or 15 years. Senator Dunlap still stands, in our opinion, as the best all-around Junebearing Strawberry of today. One of our greatest market berries, very prolific, mid-season.

### ASPARAGUS

**Martha Washington.** New, large, fine, rust resistant, green variety. Rapidly becoming the standard.

### RHUBARB

**McDonald.** The lowly pie-plant has also become the subject of intense hybridization by the scientists. Canada supplies us with a most unusual variety, the McDonald. Cooks up red; wonderful quality. If you have not eaten the McDonald, you do not know what Rhubarb is.

## New Varieties

There is no thrill in horticulture that is quite equal to that of getting acquainted with new things. That to have something which is scarce and which your neighbor does not have is a thing which appeals to all of us. In order to enable you to easily find such items, we are listing herewith the varieties and the page where description of them can be found.

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## Perennials — Bulbs — Tubers

(NOTE: In the following list, plants especially recommended for Rock Gardens are designated by (\*) and those suitable for cut flowers (c).)

### ACHILLEA — Milfoil or Yarrow

**Ptarmica, The Pearl.** Small double white flowers in profusion. Good cut flower. 2½ feet. June. (c).

### \*ALYSSUM

**Saxatile Compactum** (Goldentuft). Golden yellow flowers in April and May. Very showy. 12 inches.

### AQUILEGIA — Columbine

This flower is fond of moist places, but also thrives in dry, sandy places. Does equally well in sun or shade. Blossoms are of various bright colors, yellow, blue, white, red and pink, appearing in clusters or as individual blossoms. Blooms May and June. 2 to 2½ feet. (c).

**Coerulea.** Very fine blue and white, excellent for border. 2 feet. May-June.

**Long-Spurred.** Long-spurred flowers and a variety of coloring, such as yellow, pink, flesh, etc.

### \*ARABIS

**Alpina** (Rock Cress). Dwarf early blooming plant, covered with dense masses of pure white flowers. Splendid for the rockery or covering steep banks. 6 inches. April and May.

### ASTERS, Hardy

**Barr's Pink.** One of the largest and finest of pink Asters. The plant at maturity reaches a height of about 4 feet. Fine used as a background for lower growing perennials. (c).

### ASTERS — Hardy Dwarf

The Dwarf Asters are striking border plants. They bloom at a time of year when few other border plants are in flower. They are truly dwarf, very hardy, and bloom profusely, late September, all of October and into November until heavy frost.

**Lady Maddock.** Pale pink flowers. Compact, free flowering.

**Nancy.** Dwarf, bushy, very free-flowering variety. Pale pink flowers.

**Victor.** The most dwarf of all dwarfs, and exceedingly pretty. The flowers are large and of a beautiful clear lavender-blue. Fine for the rock garden or for a border plant.

## ASTILBE — Spirea

An excellent border, beautiful feathery spikes of light pink or white flowers. June and July. 2 feet. (c).

## BLEEDING HEART — Dicentra

**Exima** (Fern Leaf Bleeding Heart). One of the most satisfactory perennials. Hardy, worthy variety for borders, rock garden plantings and many other locations. Produces a multitude of rose-pink flowers in showy racemes all summer. Height 15 inches.

**Spectabilis** (Old Fashioned Bleeding Heart). The base of the flower is furnished with 2 sheath-like spurs; has heart shaped blossoms, rosy pink shade. Blooms in May with occasional later flowers. Excellent in sun or shade, very hardy. 2 feet.

## CAMPANULA

**Carpatica** (Carpathian Belleflower). A wonderful little plant bearing clear blue cup-shaped flowers all summer and fall. 6 inches.

## CHINESE LANTERN PLANT — Physalis

**Francheti**. Plant bushy in form with large heart-shaped leaves. Small white flowers in July, followed by fruits growing on erect stems, which are inclosed by the calyx, like a thin husk. As autumn approaches, these husks turn to a Chinese red, and look similar to miniature Chinese lanterns. Excellent when cut and put in dry vases for house decoration. (c).

## COREOPSIS

Bright yellow flowers, excellent for cutting. (c).

## DAISY — Shasta

**Chrysanthemum Maximum**. The flower has a small yellow center and long snow-white petals. Very hardy, grows anywhere and succeeds best in deep moist soil. 12 to 15 inches. June to September. (c).

## DELPHINIUM — Larkspur (c)

**Belladonna**. A magnificent sort with large spikes of the most delicate turquoise-blue.

**Bellamosa**. Very dark blue variety, strikingly contrastive.

**Gold Medal Hybrids**. Tall growing Larkspur; dark blue or light blue. These tall aristocrats of the garden are loved by all growers of flowers. The pleasing contrasts in blues are very striking when planted with Tritoma or Madonna Lilies. Blooms June to October. 3 to 5 feet.

**Kelway's Mixed**. One of the finest strains of Delphinium.

**Wrexham Strain** of Hollyhock Delphinium.

## \*DIANTHUS — Hardy Pinks

Pretty gray-green foliage and intensely fragrant flowers on long

stems, excellent for cutting. Blossoms about 1 inch across in various colors, pink, red, white and fringed petals. Prefers a sunny, dry location.

### FUNKIA — Hosta

**Coerulea Lanceolata.** Broad green leaves; blue flowers from July to August.

### GAILLARDIA

**Grandiflora** (Blanket Flower). Gray-green foliage and large daisy-like flowers all summer. Yellow with a crimson ring around the center. Excellent for cutting. 18 inches. (c).

### GOLDEN GLOW — Rudbeckia

Full, double golden yellow flowers on 6 foot stalks July to September. Very popular. (c).

### GYPSOPHILA — Baby's Breath

**Bristol Fairy.** A Popular new hybrid Baby's Breath which is a big improvement over the type because of larger flowers and extended period of bloom. Flowers are pure white, about 3 times as large as the type, and double. Bristol Fairy grows from 3 to 4 feet high and fully as broad, providing a bountiful display of these fine flowers.

**Paniculata.** Very beautiful old-fashioned plants, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. Dense spreading bush, numerous tiny flowers, in light, feathery panicles. Fine for cutting, borders of rock gardens. Can be cut and dried and makes an excellent filler for other flowers. July and August. (c).

### HELIANTHUS — Hardy Sunflower

Lemon-yellow, semi-double flowers, produced in abundance in fall. Good cut flower. 4 feet. August. (c).

### HEMEROCALLIS

**Flava** (Yellow or Lemon Day Lily). They succeed everywhere and should be planted liberally in every flower garden. 2 to 3 feet. June and July. (c).

### HEUCHERA — Coralbells

**Sanguinea.** Flowers bright crimson, very free blooming. Nice for cutting and excellent for rock garden. 12 to 18 inches. June to September.

### HOLLYHOCK — Althea

**Rosea** (Double Flowered). Large rosettes of paper-like tissue, very compactly layered. Separate colors and mixed. 4 to 6 feet. July to October.

## IRIS

**Germanica** (German). The "Fleur de Lis" with exquisite fragrance. Grows easily in poor dry soil, providing they get the sun, reliable bloomers in a wide range of distinctive varieties. 1½ to 3 feet. May and June. (c).

**Brandywine.** Silvery violet.

**Caprice.** Rosy-red.

**Ephrodite.** Brilliant lilac-pink.

**Fra Angelica.** Bronzy color overlaid lavender.

**Gertrude.** Good blue.

**Labor.** Reddish copper.

**Mary Barnett.** Light lavender.

**Parc de Muelly.** Dark navy blue.

**Pioneer.** Purplish red.

**Sherwin Wright.** Yellow.

**Taj Mahal.** White.

\***Pumila.** These resemble the Germanicas but do not grow over 4 inches high, and bloom in April and May. Excellent for bordering flower beds, planting in front of tall Iris or the rock garden.

**Purple.**

**White.**

## LILIES

**Elegans.** Flowers are of a rich dark coppery crimson, with purple-black spots at base of petals; very attractive. Height 1 foot.

**Lily-of-the-Valley** (Convallaria). Plant and flower grows to a height of 6 to 12 inches. It loves the shade and thrives best in deep rich soil. It can be successfully grown under trees and shrubs and in shady corners of the house where little else will thrive. Flowers are pure white, very fragrant, bell-shaped, borne in clusters on gracefully drooping stems in May. The roots are not bulbs but jointed stems, called "pips."

**Regal Lily or Myriophyllum** (Lilium Regale). The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful glow of canary-yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite. It blooms early in July and continues to bloom into August. It is extremely hardy and will grow anywhere. It may also be potted and forced in house or greenhouse for Easter blooming.

**Tenuifolium** (Coral). Brilliant midsummer Lily of a bright deep orange-red. Slender stems covered with fern-like foliage, often carrying 18 to 20 small blooms. 18 inches.

**Tiger, Single** (Lilium tigrinum). The good old Tiger Lily, growing to a height of 2 to 5 feet. Flowers bright deep orange-red with numerous small, distinct purplish-black spots, borne in many clusters in August and September.



## LOBELIA

**Cardinalis** (Cardinal Flower; Indian Paintbrush). A native swamp plant that succeeds in rich moist garden soil; tall spikes of brilliant scarlet. 4 feet. August. (c).

## LYCHNIS — Maltese Cross

**Chalcedonica.** Heart-lobed star of brilliant vermilion arranged in large clusters; showy. 2 to 2½ feet. June-August.

## MONARDA

**Oswego Tea, Bee-Balm.** Reddish flowers with aromatic foliage. An excellent bee plant. 1½ to 2 feet. July and August. (c).

## \*MYOSOTIS — Forget-Me-Not

Dwarf, perpetual Forget-Me-Not. Bright blue flowers in clusters, each one light blue with a bright yellow eye. A very charming edging or rock garden plant. 8 inches. All summer.

## \*NEPETA — Ground Ivy; Catmint

**Mussini.** An excellent plant for any position but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet.

## PEONIES

Among the most hardy, showy, and easily grown of all garden flowers; the plants are practically immune from the attacks of insects or diseases; the flowers are the largest of all double-flowering perennials and each succeeding year adds to the vigor of the plant and to the abundance and perfection of the blooms. The varieties named below are excellent specimens of the types and colors they represent. (c).

**Baroness Schroeder.** Extra good cut-flower sort, of large, full rose type. Opens flesh-white but bleaches to pure white.

**Claire Dubois.** Very large globular flowers. Rich satiny pink. Late midseason.

**Duchess de Nemours.** Crown type. Sulphur-white; medium size; fragrant. Two days earlier than Festiva Maxima.

**Eduis Superba.** Early. Crown type. Dark pink, a strong grower, very fragrant, prolific bloomer. Reliable and one of the best for cut flowers.

**Eugene Verdier.** An ideal pink variety, coming into bloom early midseason. Semi-rose type. Opens a fresh delicate hydrangea-pink with primary petals lighter and the center of flushed crimson. Fragrant.

**Felix Crousse.** Midseason. Bomb type. Bright red. Is a vigorous grower; has good odor; is spreading in habit and blooms freely in clusters. Is a very reliable red and should be in every collection.

**Festiva Maxima.** Pure white flecked with carmine; very large rose type. Early.

**Frances Willard.** White. This is a very fine white variety universally satisfactory. Opens blush-white with carmine tints, changing to pure white.

**Karl Rosenfield.** Rich crimson; large semi-rose type. Tall, strong plant. One of the best reds.

**Longfellow.** A striking bright crimson which does not fade in sun. Early midseason. One of the highest rated reds.

**Louis Van Houtte.** Semi-double type. Dark red, medium size. Season late. Fragrant.

**Mme. de Verneville.** Large full bloom. Guard petals pure white, center blush, fading to white, prominent carmine flecks. Extra early.

**Marie Lemoine.** Extra large, late, free flowering. Ivory white.

**Martha Bullock.** Rose type. Mammoth cup-shaped blooms. Deep rose pink with center shading to silvery shell-pink in the outer petals. Late.

**Mary Brand.** No red Peony ever won favor so quickly. Always found among the winning reds in every show room. Color so distinct, it is easily recognized.

**Pres. Roosevelt.** Semi-rose type. Midseason. A deep rich, brilliant red.

**Reine Hortense.** Uniform hydrangea-pink flecked with crimson. Midseason. Truly wonderful flower.

**Richard Carvel.** The best of all early reds. Uniform shade of crimson. Bomb type. Very fragrant.

**Sara Bernhardt.** Flowers of remarkable size in clusters full and double. Apple blossom pink with each petal tipped with silver. Fragrant. Midseason to late.

**Therese.** Very large; somewhat loosely built; long, narrow, pointed petals. Plant of medium height with strong stems. Usually produces large typical flowers, even on one year plants, if they are allowed to bloom. Early midseason pink, fading toward the center, and illumined by a golden yellow in the depths. A supreme flower for exhibition purposes.

**Walter Faxon.** Uniform bright pink, deepening toward the center. Very fine. Midseason.

## PHLOX

Wherever there is a vacant spot that needs a plant, put in Phlox. It is a tidy, compact plant and the blossoms are conspicuous in all colors. It will grow anywhere in almost any soil and in all parts of our country. The secret of success with Phlox is giving them plenty of water, especially before and during the blooming period, keeping the plant green and the flower large and bright. This prolongs the blooming season

from July until fall. Phlox is a heavy feeder and needs rich soil to do its best. They may be planted spring or fall. Plants grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet.

**Africa.** Brilliant carmine red with blood-red eye.

**B. Compte.** Brilliant crimson. Dwarf. One of the best.

**Beacon.** Tall. Brilliant cherry-red.

**Bridesmaid.** Tall. White with large rose-crimson center.

**Dr. Chas. Mayo.** Fine large white, red eye.

**Eclairer.** One of the oldest of our standard list. It has stood the test of time. In good years and in bad it always comes through. A purplish red with white markings in the center.

**Elizabeth Campbell.** Bright salmon-pink, dark red eye. Very large trusses.

**Enchantress.** A bright salmon-pink with a darker eye. Resembles Elizabeth Campbell very much in color, but is a much stronger plant.

**Gen. Van Heutz.** Salmon-red, light eye.

**Miss Lingard.** Pure white.

**Mrs. Jenkins.** One of the old dependable pure whites. Early, blossoms of good size and most attractive form. A splendid bloomer.

**Pantheon.** Extra large; salmon-rose pink.

**R. P. Struthers.** Bright rosy carmine; claret-red eye.

**Rheinlander.** Salmon-pink, red eye.

**Thor.** A beautiful lively deep shade of rose.

### \*PHLOX SUBULATA

#### (Moss or Mountain Pink)

An early, spring-flowering type with pretty, mosslike, evergreen foliage which, during the flowering season in April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border and invaluable for carpeting the ground.

**Subulata Mauve.** Light lilac.

**Subulata Rosea.** Rose-pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations and blooms profusely.

### PLATYCODON — Baloon Flower

Blooms constantly from July until late September. Flowers large, bell-shaped, in numerous loose racemes. Color blue. Good for rockery or border.

### POPPY — Papaver

**Orientele** (Oriental). It grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet and blooms in June and July. Flowers are large, 4 to 6 inches across, brilliant orange-scarlet with large black or purple blotches at the base of the petal, with a great mass of bluish-black stamens. The flowers are on long, thick, heavy stems. 3 feet.

## **PYRETHRUM — Painted Daisy**

Planted in spring. The Pyrethrums are closely related to the Hardy Chrysanthemum family and are often referred to as spring flowering Chrysanthemums. Excellent for cut-flower decoration owing to their lasting qualities in water. May and June. (c).

### **\*SEDUM — Stonecrop**

**Acre** (Golden Moss). Useful plant for rockery and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow, 9 inches. June and July.

**Dark Red.**

**Pink.** Rose-colored flowers.

**Spectabile.** Erect growing mass of rose-colored flowers. 18 inches. August and September.

**Spectabile, Brilliant.** One of the prettiest. Erect, bright, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome, showy, bright amaranth-red flowers in flat clusters. 18 inches. August and September.

**Variegated.** Variegated foliage.

### **STATICE — Great Sea Lavender**

**Latifolia.** Tufts or clumps of thick, leathery foliage and immense panicles of delicate blue flowers. Individual flowers very minute, similar in form to the Forget-Me-Not, but made in heads 18 inches or more across. 18 inches.

### **SWEET WILLIAM — Dianthus Barbatus**

One of the most popular old garden favorites. Grows 12 to 18 inches in height. Blooms in May, June, July and intermittently thereafter. The flowers are borne in large flat clusters in all shades of pink, white and red. A cheerful, fragrant and showy perennial.

### **\*VIOLA**

**Jersey Gem.** Flowers pure violet, borne on stems 6 inches long. Blooms practically without a break from May to the end of the season, Succeeds in any good garden soil in a sunny location.

**Blue Perfection, Golden Yellow and Mauve Queen.**

### **YUCCA — Spanish Bayonet**

**Filamentosa.** The broad, swordlike foliage is evergreen, while in midsummer shows great erect branching stems bearing a showy display of pendent, creamy-white bells. Indispensable for the rockery. 5 to 6 feet. June and July.



